

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Design of the Study

Research design is how the researcher plans of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group of some phenomenon in its context (Ary et al, 2010:426). Then, Creswell (2012:20) explains that research designs are procedures in research process to collect the data, analyze the data, and write the report. It means that research design is how the researcher plans to collect the data, analyze the data and write the report.

In this case, this study used descriptive research. According to Ary et al (2010), descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena, and it is directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of study. The current phenomenon in this study was the vowel sound shift and the causes produced by the eighth grade students at SMP DarulQur-anSingosari.

3.2 Population

According to Creswell (2012:142), a population is group of individuals who have the same characteristic. Populations can be small or large. Here, the population was eighth grades of SMP DarulQur-anSingosari. The class was divided into two, namely VIII-A and VIII-B. Each class consisted of 32 students, so the total number was 64. These classes were chosen because they already got the basic

knowledge from previous grade. Furthermore, the students came from various places such as suburb and downtown.

3.3 Sample

Sample is a population's portion (Ary et al, 2010:148). The writer used simple random sampling which Ary et al (2010:148) said that the members of population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the random sampling. The writer chose randomly of 32 students which were 16 students from VIII-A and 16 students from VIII-B.

3.4 Instruments

There were two kinds of instruments used by the writer to find the data, as follows:

1. Performance Assessment

Ary et al (2010:204) explain that a type of assessment that requires subjects to show what they know by performing specified tasks rather than by filling out a paper-and pencil. To obtain the data about vowel sound shift, the writer used pronunciation practice where the students needed to pronounce all the words of the text. The material was adopted from LKS used by English teacher at SMP DarulQur-an. It was about recount text. To rate the test there were two raters, the writer and native speaker who name is Kenea Rivera from Australia.

2. Interview

According to Ary et al (2010:438), interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Ary et al (2010:438) explain that there are three types of interview which called structured interview, unstructured interview and semi structure interview.

a. Structured Interview

Structured interview is scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subject. It means that the interviewer make set of questions and it will be asked to each of the interviewee.

b. Unstructured Interview

Unstructured interview is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. It means that the interviewer gives spontaneous questions to the interviewee based on the situation.

c. Semi-structured Interview

Semi structured interview is combination from structured and unstructured interview. It means that the interviewer make a set of questions and the interviewer can add additional questions based on the answer of the interviewee.

In this study, the writer used semi structured interview. The writer prepared questions based on Brown (2007) about factors affecting the learning of English pronunciation. After the subjects answered the

questions, the writer asked some additional questions to gain the detail information until got enough data.

3.5 Collecting Data

Data collecting from the subject of the study were done as follows:

a. Performance Assessment

1. Preparing the assessment.
2. Calling the students one by one to pronounce the words.
3. Recording the assessment.
4. Transcribing the record into phonetic details transcription to evaluate for the accuracy.

b. Interview

1. Preparing the interview guide.
2. Interviewing the interviewees based on the interview guide.
3. Asking some follow up questions to gain more detailed information.
4. Transcribing the interview.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis was done as follows:

a. Pronunciation Practice

1. Identifying the vowel sound shift produced by the students from the transcription based on the theory of International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) by Roach (2005).

b. Interview

1. Transcribing the interview.

2. Coding of interview's transcribing based on theory from Brown (2007).
3. Creating the conclusion from the result of the interview to know the probable causes of vowel sound shift occurred.

